PEACE TREATY GAINS A VOTE SENATOR PERKINS WILL OBEY THE VOICE OF CALIFORNIA.

* STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF THE POPU LAR DESIRE FOR RATIFICATION-ONLY TWO REPUBLICAN SENATORS

NOW IN THE OPPOSITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 20 .- The strength of the popular pressure which is making itself felt in all quarters for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain was strikingly illustrated in the announcement made to-day by Senator Perkins, of California, that he would accept the instructions recently passed by the Legislature of his State, and vote to approve the terms of the Paris convention without qualification or amendment. Mr. Perkins has made no concealment of the fact that he considers either the temporary or the permanent acquisition of the Philippines by this country highly undesirable. But, realizing that the great majority of the people of California favor the retention and entrol of the Philippine Archipelago, and that the platform on which he made his own canvass for re-election, favored a policy of colonial expansion, he not long ago addressed a letter to the California Legislature requesting an expression of that body's sentiment on the question of accepting or refusing to accept the responsibilities thrust upon this Government by Admiral Dewey at Manila. The Legislature promptly passed resolutions strongly urging the ratification of the Paris treaty, and these resolutions, communicated to both the Callfornia Senators, were laid before the Senate this afternoon.

Mr. White, the Free Silver Democrat, whose term will expire on March 3 next, made a vigorous speech in which he denied the power of the Legislature to control his vote, but Mr. Perkins, after explaining the circumstances under which he had been elected two years ago and the conditions under which the Republican campaign in California had been made last fall, frankly announced that he would yield his own opinion to that of the great mass of his constituents and support the treaty whenever the time came to vote. Mr. Perkins's final accession to the majority side leaves only two Republicans-Senator Hoar and Senator Hale-in the ranks of the opposition, which is now fighting to delay or hamper the full execution of the terms of peace agreed on with Spain.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, whose attitude toward the treaty has been rather doubtful, said to-day that he would favor ratification if Senator Davis would make "some concessions. These concessions seem to include the opportunity to vote before ratification on a resolution, either joint or concurrent, declaring that it is not the purpose of the United States to ascume a permanent control of the Philippine group. Such a resolution could have no binding force on anybody, for in the concurrent form it would remain a mere expression of epinion, while in the joint form it would have to receive the assent of the President. Mr. Davis at present is not disposed to bargain with the opposition to secure an early vote, and some such empty and futile concession as a chance to go on record on the issue of expansion in the Philippines is all that the opponents of ratification now really hope to secure.

EXPANSION AGAIN DEBATED.

STRONG ARGUMENT BY SENATOR NEL-SON FOR TAKING THE PHILIPPINES. Washington, Jan. 20 -A notable speech was dethe Senate to-day by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, in opposition to Mr. Vest's anti-expan-

Mr. Caffery offered the following concurrent reso-

That the Fresident be and he is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate copies of any communications received by the State Department from any representatives or agents of the so-called Philippine Republic, and also to furnish any information in his possession or any documents filed before the State Department relative to the bounds of the territories in the Philippine Islands, together with the number of inhabitants therein, held respectively under the control of the American forces and the furtherity of the so-called Philippine Republic, showing particularly what islands, or parts of islands, together with the so-called Philippine Republic, showing particularly what islands, or parts of islands, one was the any event be delivered by showing particularly what islands, or parts of islands, if any, can in any event be delivered by Spain to the United States.

The resolution went over under objection. SENATOR NELSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Nelson was then recognized to speak on the Vest anti-expansion resolution. His address was a constitutional argument in support of the right of the United States Government to acquire and govern foreign territory. He maintained that it was no longer an unsettled question; that this country had the power, not only to acquire foreign territory by discovery, conquest or treaty, but also to govern territory so acquired. That ques-Supreme Court, and was scarcely longer open to He maintained that the United States had inherent power to acquire territory—a power as full and comprehensive as that possessed by any other nation. He referred to the territory that had been acquired in the past by the United States Govern-ment and declared that in no single case had the people of the territory acquired been consulted or their consent secured. In the two cases of Texas and Hawaii the point of consulting the inhabitants had been more nearly approached than in any other, but even in those cases there was only a shadow of consultation. In that of Hawaii less than five thousand of the inhabitants out of a total of one hundred and twenty-five thousand had been esked for their consent to annexation. In the course of this debate, he said, the contention was being made that the people of the territory proposed to be acquired were not fit for citizenship in this Republic. Admitting that that contention was correct, it was quite as true that the people of much territory hitherto acquired by this country were unfit for citizenship at the time the territory was taken into the Union. Had the reasoning that was now being advanced against the acquisition of territory been applied to the people of Florida and territory when they were admitted into the United States they scarcely co passed muster, as it was well known that they were not fitted for citizenship.

In discussing the situation in the Philippines

when Admiral Dewey arrived at Manila Mr. Nel-

Knowledge is power." There is one kind Knowledge is power." There is one kind of knowledge that is power and prestige in the hands of a woman. It is the knowledge of her own nature, her own physical make up and the home treatment of diseases peculiar to her sex. There is a great home medical book that teaches all this. It is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser.

Over 1,200,000 American Sense Medical Advisor.

Over 1, 200,000 American
homes contain copies of this
work. It used to cost \$1,50;
now it is free. For a papercovered copy send 21 onecent stamps, to cover mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; French

pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. V.; French cloth-binding, 31 stamps.

This great book tells all about a medicine that is an unfailing cure for all weakness and disease of the delicate organs distinctly feminine. That medicine is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. During the past thirty years many thousands of women have used it with marvelous results. It imparts health, vigor, virility, strength and elasticity to the organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It fits for wife-hood and motherhood. Taken during the period of gestation, it makes the coming of baby easy and almost painless. It completely banishes the pain and misery that are the result of a woman's neglecting her womanly health. An honest medicine dealer will give you what you ask for, and not try to persuade you to take some inferior substitute for the little added profit he may make thereon.

suade you to take some make thereon. Mrs. Jas. Schaffner, of Freemansburg, Northampton Co., Pa. writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to let you know the great good I have received from your medicines and the local self-treatment at home. I was troubled with female weakness, had pains in my back all the time, sometimes as severe that I could not he in bed at night. I tried different doctors but they could not help me. Then my husband got Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and induced me to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. After taking six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I feel like a new woman."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.
Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure
the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet"
is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Drugcuts aell them, and nothing is "just as good."

son pointed out that the islanders were in a state of practical slavery under the dominion of Spain. Aguinaldo had abandoned them, he said, on the payment to him by Spain of a paltry "thirty pieces of silver," which in this case was to be \$500,000 half of which amount the insurgent leader had already received. He was to leave the people and the country to the tender mercies of Spain. He maintained further that to-day the Philippines were rightly in the control of the Chief Executive country-as completely and legally in !

control as any territory ever was. Replying to a question by Mr. Mason, he declared that the Government of the United States was as lawfully in control of the Philippines as it was of

he State of Illinois. "When our fleet entered Manila Bay on May 1," continued Mr. Nelson, "we entered not as conquerors, not as despotlers of liberty, but with the earnest desire to assist the Filipines by breaking the yoke of Spain. We went there as liberators, and as such are there to-day. tect those people from the anarchy and despotism that threaten them. Our duty is to breathe into them the life and spirit which will enable them to enjoy and appreciate the government and the priv-

ilege that are to be given them. To another question from Mr. Mason, Mr. Nelson replied: "Are we bound by any utterance or any action of ours to enslave the Filipinos? a single word in the utterances of the Chief Executive of this country or in the utterances of any Senator on this floor that leads the Senator from Illinois to believe that we expect to enslave them? making even an intimation of such a purpos the Senator is slandering the officials of this Gov-

In conclusion Mr. Nelson said that prophecies just as gloomy as those now made concerning the Philippines had been made about Louislam when that Territory was admitted. Many States had been made from that Territory, and no man was to be found who would give any of them up. It was a great privilege to be able to give the Filipinos a good government, and the United States was equal to the emergency. He was satisfied that all Americans were of one accord in the desire to give them a free government.

URGING RATIFICATION.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 20.-The State Senate to-day concurred in the House resolutions favoring the speedy ratification by the United States Senate of the Peace Treaty.

MAINE LEGISLATURE FOR EXPANSION. Augusta, Me., Jan. 20.-The Maine Legislature held a sunrise session this morning and completed its work in time for the members to take the 9:12 train for Bangor to inspect the new insane asylum. The resolution indersing the expansion policy of the Administration, which passed the House on Thursday, was passed by the Senate by a unant-

HAWAIIAN BILL TO COME UP SOON.

A PRESSING NEED FOR THE PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION AT AN EARLY DAY.

Washington, Jan. 20.-The friends of the Hawaiian bill in the House of Representatives will make an effort to take it up at an early day, and they express confidence that it will get a hearing. The bill was agreed to in the Committee on Territories the report. There was some idea that the bill press of business it went over, with the under standing that a strong effort would be made next week to get a hearing then or soon afterward. Mr. fested to postpone this legislation until the Congress meets. They say also that it is imperative that legislation of some character shall be enacted, and that about ten thousand Japanese contract laborers will be brought into Hawaii and then into the United States. For this reason the extension of United States immigration restrictions similar view is taken as to extending the the latter extension is effected by a special bill, which has already passed the House and is pending in the Senate. There is a growing disposition among those interested in the legislation to secure he passage of the bill as a whole very soon, and if that is not practicable to secure the enactment of such special features as are most pressing.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

IT WILL BE CONSIDERED IN THE HOUSE NEXT WEEK.

Washington, Jan. 20 (Special).-Chairman Hull of the Committee on Military Affairs was able to occupy his seat in the House of Representatives to-day for the first time since his recent severe illness, and he received many warm congratulations on his recovery. His enforced absence from the House has delayed the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill. early action on which is desirable and is awaited with much interest and anxiety.

Soon after to-day's session began, therefore, Chairman Hull asked consent, with the unanimous approval of his committee, that the bill be taken up on Tuesday, and that after fifteen hours of general debate it be considered by paragraphs for amendment. Mr. Bailey insisted that the consent asked should also include night sessions "for debate only" on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, and as his objection would have been fatal to the request, Chairman Hull yielded. The request was also modified, on Mr. Payne's suggestion, so that the special order might not interfere with general appropriation bills.

The debate and proceedings on the Reorganization bill will be both important and interesting, and the result, as regards various provisions of the measure reported by the committee, is involved in considerable uncertainty. The debate, of course, will cover a wide range and variety of questions, including not only those affecting the policy of increasing the strength of the military establishment and the details of Army reorganization, but also those relating to the tenure of occupation of the Philippines by the United States, the policy to be pursued in Cuba, the manner and methods of government to be adopted and employed in those islands, as well as in Porto Rico and Guam, etc. Whether the debate will be a profitable one as regards its influence on future legislation remains to be seen, and perhaps may be regarded as doubtful. It is almost unanimously held by members of the House of Representatives, however, irrespective of party, that Army legislation at this session is necessary, and while there is still a wide diversity of opinion respecting details, there seems to be more general disposition not to be satisfied

a more general disposition not to be satisfied with a makeshift or temporary measure.

It is understood to be the purpose of the Administration, if Congress falls to act on the Army Reorganization bill after ratifying the peace treaty, to ask for the passage of a joint resolution in the nature of an emergency measure, continuing the authority conferred by the war legislation to keep the Regular Army up to a strength of 60,000 men. So far 58,000 men have been enlisted in the Regular Army under the authority thus conferred. This force of 60,000 would have imposed on it the duties now performed by about 150,000 soldiers. The entire Second Army Corps, now at Augusta, Ga, however, is for the time being idle, and the indications are that the number of troops required to garrison Cuba will be much smaller than was anticipated.

TO HAVE AN EMBASSY IN AUSTRIA.

BARON VON HENGELMUELLER NOT TO BE THE FIRST AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR IN

Washington, Jan. 20.-Mr. Harris, the newly-apointed Minister to Austria, has arrived in Washington from Indianapolis and is receiving his in-structions. The Government will erect the Austrian Mission into an Embassy of the first class as soon as the Austrian Government has carried out its announced purpose to do likewise in the case of its Mission in Washington. It is understood that the first Austrian Ambassador will not be Baron von Hengelmüller, who is now absent from the United States in his own country, he not having the length of service and rank required by Austrian custom for an Ambassadorship.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Jan. 20.-The President sent the folowing nominations to the Senate to-day:

JAMES LOW, of New-York, Collector of Customs for the District of Niagara, N. Y. FREDERICK C. E. HACHENBERGER, of Colorado, Ragister of the Land Office at Hugo, Col. Also a number of minor promotions in the volun-

GUA CANAL BILL. Washington, Jan. 20 .- A vote on the Nicaragua Canal bill was prevented in the Senate this afternoon by the filibustering tactics adopted by Mr. Tillman, who frankly announced that the bill could not be passed to-day, as he and other Senators would remain in the chamber until midnight, if

necessary, to prevent a final vote. Mr. Carter addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure, on an amendment offered Caffery. He quoted from the report of the Ludlow ommission and from Admiral Walker to show that the propert of the Maritime Canal Company was no more than a hole in the ground that had been filled up and a lot of junk, amounting in value to not more than \$1,000 "And for this." he said, o not more than \$1,000. sarcastically, "it is seriously proposed that the Government shill pay \$5,000,000."

Mr. Elkins while favoring a canal constructed by the United States and under the absolute conthis Government, was opposed to the United States going into partnership with a corporation. Such a partnership had proved disas-trous in the case of the Pacific railroads, and he was satisfied it would so prove in this case.

Mr. Fairbanka took substantially the same ground as Mr. Elkins. He would vote for the bill, but he believed it was in contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that that treaty was

living force. Tillman declared that the whole cheme was purely speculative, and had for its main idea the pulling out of the Treasury of \$5,000,000, sum which he characterized as the tree which "the Maritime Canal Company grasping at, after having missed the \$50,000,000 or 100,000,000 which previous bills had proposed to give them. "I believe," he declared, "that is a steal, and nothing but a steal. The more you stir this ground," he shouted, "the more you investigate, the dirtier it becomes and the louder it stinks. (Laughter.) When the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) tried to interfere with my rights as a Senator on this floor. I made up my mind that this bill should not pass to-day and that we might as

While Mr. Caffery was discussing his amendmen reducing the amount available to be paid the canal company to \$2,000,000, Mr. Berry offered the following amendment to Section 3:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to au-thorize the payment to said company or to any other person or persons a greater sum than the value of such property as ascertained by the com-mission herein named, nor shall any warrants be delivered until such commission has reported such value.

Mr. Morgan accepted the amendment, and it was Mr. Caffery's amendment was then defeated, 23

Mr. Chilton offered an amendment reducing the Mr. Chilion offered an absence of the canal from eleven to number of directors of the canal from the United seven, five of whom are to be from the United seven, five of whom are to be from the United States. The amendment was agreed to.

seven. Ave of whom are to be from the States. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment that if the President be unable to secure from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control the canal, he is authorized to negotiate for a control of or the right to construct, maintain and perpetually control some other canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and the President is also requested to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any and all treaty obligations in any way interfering with the construction, ownership and perpetual control of any such canal.

Replying to a question from Mr. Morgan, Mr. Spooner said that his expression "some other canal" would, of course, include the Penama Canal, the did not believe that the United States sought to be tied up on this subject to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

As a desire was expressed that the amendment be perfected, on motion of Mr. White the Senate adjourned.

SYNDICATE'S CLAIMS ADVOCATED. WARNER MILLER AND E. F. CRAGIN BEFORE

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE. Washington, Jan. 20.-Edwin F. Cragin and Warner Miller were heard to-day by the Commerce Committee of the House. Mr. Cragin, after ex-plaining the plans of the Cragin-Eyre syndicate and its success in securing from Nicaragus a sweeping anal concession at a time when the old concession was about to expire and the American rights ter-

We have saved the situation to America, and we have secured a most sweeping and clearly defined contract as nearly perfect as you can make it. This was done with no protest from this Government or the Government of Nicaragua.

Warner Miller explained the relations between the old Maritime Canal Company and the new Cragin-Eyre syndicate. He had been identified with the old company, and is now interested in the new one. His purpose had been, he said, to bring the two elements together so that the rights of each would supplement the other, and thereby the United States would have a complete chain of title. The negotiations between the two companies had not resulted in bringing them together. Mr. Miller said, however, that in his judgment, if the Government intends to take up the canal project, it should secure all the rights and benefits held by both of the concessions, and also all the rights Nicaragua and Costa Rica could confer. Then all interests would be united, and the Government would go forward without complications or adverse claims. Mr. Miller did not believe that the United States would not treat Nicaragua and Costs Rica with the fullest courtesy, saying there need he no fear that warships and soldiers would be employed. Warner Miller explained the relations between the

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WORK AT THIS PORT.

Washington, Jan. 20.-The River and Harbor bill was completed to-night. It carries appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year aggregating \$12,503,138, and in addition to this continuing contracts are authorized aggregating \$16,791,-538. Other conditional appropriations, con-

538. Other conditional appropriations, contingent on securing certain results, amount to \$770,000, but the payments on these would probably be postponed beyond the ensuing year. Some of the appropriations above \$50,000 for harbors are as follows:

New-York—New-York Harbor for 35-foot channel, \$1,100,000, and continuing contracts, \$3,510,000; Buffalo Harbor, \$125,000, continuing contract, \$248,113; Oswego Harbor, \$60,000; Conawanda Harbor and Niagara River, \$75,000; Hudson River, \$100,000; East River and Heli Gate, \$100,000; Cape Vincent Harbor, \$50,000; Larchmont Harbor, \$50,000.

PORTO RICO'S CURRENCY.

RATIO BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ISLAND COINS FIXED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 20.-The President to-day issued the following executive order, fixing the rates be-tween United States and Porto Rican coins:

tween United States and Forto Rican coins.

Executive Mansion, January 20, 1890.

It is hereby ordered that on and after February I, 1899, and until otherwise provided, all United States customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Porto Rico shall be paid in United States money or in foreign gold coins, such as the Spanish Alphonsinos (centen) and the French Louis, which will be accepted in payment of such customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following rates:

Alphonsinos (25-peseta piece), 34 82; Louis (20-franc piece), 32 86.

Alphonsines (25-peseta piece), \$4 82; Louis (20-franc piece), \$3 86.

It is further ordered that on and after February 1, 1809, and until further provided, the following Porto Rican or Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Porto Rico shall be received for customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following fixed rates in United States money: The peso, \$6 cents; the medio peso, \$6 cents; the pesseta, 12 cents; the real, \$ cents; the medio real, \$3 cents.

It is further ordered and directed that out of the

peseta, 12 cents; the real, 8 cents, the medio real, 4 cents.

It is further ordered and directed that out of the Porto Rican coins so received a convenient supply shall be retained and carried for exchange for United States money, at the rate hereinbefore enumerated namely, 60 cents United States money for one Porto Rican sliver piece.

It is further ordered that all existing contracts for the payment of money in the currency of Porto Rico may be discharged and paid in that money in Rico may be discharged and paid in that money in Rico may be discharged and paid in that money in Accordance with the contracts or in United States money at the relative value set forth in the above table, namely, \$100 United States currency for 186% Porto Rican pesos.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Porto Rico will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (one pesets).

Potent P Porter in a recent report to the Secre-

Robert P. Porter, in a recent report to the Secre-tary of the Treasury on the Porto Rican currency situation, commends the plan carried out to-day in the President's order, and says: "Many considera-tions suggest the wisdom of some such plan of dealing with the Porto Rico currency as the one you have in mind."

NEW TARIFF FOR PORTO RICO.

Washington, Jan. 20.-At the Cabinet meeting to-day the President signed the new tariff for Porto Rice, which will go into operation on February 1. The regulations and general make-up of this tariff will be along the lines of that recently put into operation in Cuba, except that, as a whole, the 10 per cent less than the Cuban tariff. The President had placed before him by Secretary Gage a form of executive order fixing the ratio between the native Porte Rican eliver and the money of the United States. The ratio of the peso will be 60 cents to the dollar of American money.

TILLMAN'S TACTICS BLOCK THE NICARA- GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT REVIEWS THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

> ENTERTAINED AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB IN BROOKLYN, WHERE HE MAKES A STRONG-PLEA FOR BETTER EQUIPMENT OF

THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS. Governor Roosevelt, with his staff, made his first appearance before the National Guard of the State of New-York, and made a significant speech of his plans for the Guard when he reviewed the 234 Regiment last night, in its armory, at Bedford and Atlantic aves., Brooklyn. It was a tribute to the regiment which, although it had sought to be, yet was not called into the National service, that the Governor consented to review it first of all the regiments in the State National Guard. The Governor went to the armory with the Lieutenant Governor, who had dined with him.

It was 9:45 e'clock when the band struck up "The Military Rough Riders," descriptive of San Juan, and Governor Roosevelt marched out upon the floor, escorted by Colonel Alexis C. Smith of the 214 Regiment. He was followed by Lleutenant-Governor Woodruff, escorted by Adjutant-General Avery D. Andrews, and the members of the Gov-ernor's staff. Brigadier-General McLeer then appeared with the members of his staff.

The Governor, followed by the staffs, then walked across the floor to the reviewing stand. Others on stand were Controller Bird S. Coler, Colenel E. Britton and Colonel Alexander Bacon. The Lieutenant-Governor took part in the review on the personal and urgent invitation of Governor This unusual procedure was an act of courtesy on account of Brooklyn being the home of Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff.

The Governor were a close-fitting Prince Albert coat and a silk hat, which made him look arger and especially conspicuous among the many milltary uniforms. The review of the regiment begun at once. The regiment, in its striking uniform of gray and white, was drawn up on three sides of the large drill hall, while the Governir and nis staff walked slowly down the line and then retraced his course from behind the line.

After the review in line came the review sage and the dress parade. The reviewing part passed out amid the cheers of the crowd. After specting the armory the party went to the Union League Club, where an informal receptiof was held and a luncheon was served. Colonel Roose celt was seated at a table with the heads Colonel Smith and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren COMPLIMENTS FOR THE REGIMENT.

After luncheon, about 11:20 o'clock, or Roosevelt was introduced by Colonel Smith, and received with cheers of the audience, which followed by a long-drawn cheer of the 23d Regi-The Governor, standing on a chair, ment.

the Union League Club for its hospitality,

the Union League Club for its hospitality, and to say what a pleasure it was to have reviewed the 22d Regiment, and to see the soldierly and work-manlike way in which it did its work.

"I firmly believe that before very long the National Guard of the state will be at a higher point of efficiency than ever before. This is going to be in a great measure due to a conscientious effort to make the duties of the Guard take their proper place, to subordinate everything to having the Guard able to perform in the most workmanlike manner whatever it is called upon to do.

"Colonel Smith spoke of this regiment not being fortunate enough to see service. The essential thing is to do the duty which the Nation or State calls to have done. Doing one's duty is what malies the soldier. Glory is an accident. Whoever did what he was called upon to do merits the same nitsed of praise from the State, whether it was his good fortune to be called across the seas to meet an enemy or whether called to the more difficult task of walting for a call the did not come.

"A spirit aircady exists which makes each member of the guard, as it makes each member of the guard, as it makes each member of the sured service of the United States, glad to court denger or to perform the round of irksomed duty, which, after all, makes soldiers.

ASKS HELP IN BUILDING UP THE GUARD.

ASKS HELP IN BUILDING UP THE GUARD. "I am going to ask the citizens to aid-in every effort to build up the Guard. We can outselves see that the organization is perfected and distribline There is one point in which is maintained. ever, I shall need your assistance. All of us who

ever, I shall need your assistance. All of as saw service in the Cuban campaign realisteruel it was to not the American soldiers intifield of battle with the enemy armed with slod weapons and our men armed with an arreward with the service of the

FINE ROSLYN ESTATE SOLD.

A VANDERBILT, SUPPOSED TO BE W. K. JR., SAID TO HAVE BOUGHT IT-TALK OF A WESTERN PURCHASER, TOO.

Harbor Hill, the estate of the late S. Taher lets, at Roslyn, in Queens Borough, has been sold by the Willets heirs this week to an investor whose name is carefully withheld by all having any connection with the bargain. The rumor has been in-dustriously spread, however, that the purchaser of the property is "one of the Vanderbilts, and probably William K. Vanderbilt, jr.," and that a mansion costing anywhere from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, according to the rumor, is to be built on the estate. Harbor Hill is one of the most picturesque spots in Queens. It consists of about one hundred acres and is one of the highest points on Long island, and one of the most picturesque spots in the neigh-borhood. It lies about half a mile from Roslyn railroad station, in the direction of Hempstead Harbor, and real estate experts appraise its value at about \$100,600. It is about a mile from the estate

of William C. Whitney, and other wealthy men own fine country homes in the neighborhood. Real estate brokers in this city who make a specialty of knowing about property in the neighb hood of Hempstead were inclined yesterday to ridicule the idea that any of the Vanderbilis had bought Harbor Hill, though each admitted that he himself knew nothing about the purchase. One of them said, however, that he had heard of the transaction from an agent in the neighborhood, and that the buyer was a Western capitalist. The heirs of the estate kept their own counsel as to the identity of the new owner of the property. One of them who was seen at Roslyn, said that the deal had been closed in this city by direct negotiation between the purchaser and the executors of the estate. The heirs had not yet been told all the details, but from what had been outlined to them prior to the completion of the negotiations they were satisfied.

The managing executor of the Willets estate is Waiter Willets, who is in business at No. 284 Front. hood of Hempstead were inclined yesterday to

Were satisfied.

The managing executor of the Willets estate is Walter Willets, who is in business at No. 234 Frontst., and whose home is at Roslyn. Mr. Willets had gone home for the day when an effort was made to see him last night.

QUID NUNC SOCIETY TALKS EXPANSION. The midwinter meeting of the Quid Nunc Society was held last evening at the home of W. R. Beals, No. 1 West One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st. About seventy-five members of the society were present An address was made by John Foord, secretary of the American Asiatic Society, on "The Inevitableness of American Expansion." He said that all op-position to the policy of expansion must prove abortive since manifest destiny had given the nation the Philippines. His argument was opposed by ex-Assistant District-Attorney Vernon M. Davis and ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton.

POSTOFFICE BILL PASSED.

Washington, Jan. 20.—When the House met to-day the pending question was on the motion of Mr. Swanson to recommit the Postoffice Appropriation hill, with instructions to strike from the paragraph appropriating \$300,000 for mail facilities in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands the words posed this language. To avoid a rollcail, which had been ordered, Mr. Loud, in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent that the words be stricken out, as they were unnecessary. There was no objection. The order for a rollcail was vacated and the bill was passed. The Democrats on-

> Pond's---extract first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or intment bleeding piles, however severo. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 conts. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EX-TRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City.

There isn't anything "just as good."

VOTING FOR SENATORS.

QUAY'S FOLLOWERS CONFIDENT OF HIS ELECTION

Harrisburg, Penn., Jan. 20 (Special).-The friends of Senator Quay are saying to-night that by next Wednesday there will be enough votes for him to secure his election, and they profess to have some assurance to that effect. They are in no manner indicating how Quay will get the votes, or where they will come from, neither will they admit that some of the Democrats, grown tired of the delay, and conscious that they cannot elect a Democrat, will vote for the man having the highest Republican vote, although there is talk to that effect. The Democratic leaders, National Committeeman Guffey and Congressman-elect Hall, have had their hands full in the last twenty-four hours trying to keep the Democrats in line; but while the Democrats promise, they have the mental reservation that promises are made to be broken, especially in politics.

The third ballot by the joint convention to day led to no change in the relative positions of the candidates. There were forty-two absent, and the vote of yesterday would have been repeated if they had all been here. All were paired, and an election could not possibly have resulted with all voting as heretofore, The ballot resulted as follows: M. S. Quay (Rep.), 93; George A. Jenks (Dem.), 69; John Dalzell (Rep.), 14; John Stewart (Rep.). Charles W. Stone (Rep.), S; George F. Huff (Rep.), 5; Alvin Markle (Rep.), 1; Galusha A. Grow (Rep.), 1; Charles E. Rice (Rep.), 1; C. E. Smith (Rep.), 1; J. F. Downing (Rep.), 1; E. A. Irvin (Rep.), 3, and Charles Tubbs (Rep.), 4. Absent and not voting, 42; necessary to a

choice, 106 There are indications that a choice will be made next week, and, while there may be firing all along the line for the first few days, it will not surprise anybody to see a final vote on Thursday next, and, indeed, that is the last day those who profess to know set as the time for the end of the fight.

THE CALIFORNIA DEADLOCK. LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION-THE CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

Sacramento, Jan. 20 (Special).-The Senatorial deadlock has suffered little change this week. The forces of the leaders, Grant and Burns, have remained steadfast, as well as those of Barnes and Bulla. Two of the minor candidates, Knight and Paterson, have been dropped, and their supporters have joined the ranks of Bulla. Unless owever, either Grant or Burns gives way there can be no election without considerable Democratic aid.

Interest in balloting for the Senatorship, however, has been dwarfed nearly the whole week by the special investigation of charges of bribery of several members of the Legislature to vote for Grant. Howard Wright, Speaker of the Assembly, confessed that he received \$175 from Green, Grant's manager, and Green on the witness-stand admitted he had sent money into many Assembly districts to help the fight of Republican candidates. He stoutly maintained that candidates thus aided were not asked to vote for Grant. In the course of the inquiry several charges of bribery against Burns were hinted at, and the committee is trying to secure witnesses who will be forced under oath to reveal facts. Subpoenas have been issued for Daniel M. Burns, U. S. Grant, M. H. De Young, John D. Spreckels and William M. Herrin.

The committee investigating the scandals re sulting from the Senate situation is meeting with surprising results. The last man to be dragged into the affair is Mr. Cosper, chairman of the committee, himself. L. L. Levings, of "The San Francisco Call," took the stand yesterday and swore that a person, to witness unknown, had told him that Milton J. Green, Grant's manager, had said that Cosper had been to Green with the statement that Burns had offered to him (Cosper) \$6,000 for his vote. Cosper, according to the story, had told Green that he would like to vote for Grant, but thought that Grant should pay him as much as Burns had offered. Chairman Cosper followed Levings on the stand and denied the

Walter Bacon, Grant's attorney before the committee, took the floor, and stated that he had information to substantiate the charge against Cosper. A subpœna has been issued for C. Lammerson, of Visalia, who is Bacon's authority for his statement.

The scandal has produced so profound an impression throughout the State that if the people had the power they would throw out every one of the prominent candidates and select a man who had laid no plans for the place.

SENATOR GRAY IN THE LEAD.

Dover, Del., Jan. 20 (Special).-The voting on joint ballot for United States Senator in the General Assembly was resumed at noon to-day. It was the third day of the balloting. Three votes were taken, all resulting alike: John Edward Addicks, Republican, 15; George Gray, Democrat, 16; Henry A. Dupont, Republican, 11; John A. Nicholson, Democrat, 4; William S. Hilles, Republican, 1. and Francis G. Dupont, Republican, 1. All the members of the Senate were present, but in the House of Representatives, in addition to the absence of Messrs, Conoway, Pilling and West, Representative O'Day, Democrat, was absent. Mr. O'Day's absence, however, did not affect the vote of Senator George Gray, as he had never cast a vote for him, but for John G. Gray.

As there was no selection on the first ballot the president pro tem, declared there had been no election, and without objection another ballot was taken, which resulted the same as the first one. A third left the situation unchanged, A motion was made at 12:40 for the two houses to separate, and the voting ceased for the day. As the deadlock continues, and as the act of question was discussed and a vote was taken, re-Congress compels a meeting every day ex- sulting in the adoption of resolutions to that effect.

cept Sunday until a selection is made, the voting will be resumed to-morrow at noon. This arrangement does not seem to meet the approval of a number of the members, and an effort was made this afternoon to pair off. It is thought, however, that under the existing circular three contents. cumstances, as party lines are so closely drawn, this plan will not be adopted, as an absence of too great a number might cluse a break in the

SOUABBLES IN WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 20 (Special).-Nothing of moment occurred in political or legislative circles to-day except that the Republicans continue to demonstrate that they intend to adhere to their previously outlined policy. Unless Brohard and Via. Reput licans, are seated in the House, Kidd and Ashby, Democrats, will be unsented in the Senate. Since the nomination of Scott by the Republican caucus last night the Senatorship has been considered practically settled, although the Democrats still say that McGraw has a chance. In the Senate to-day resolutions were introduced from the Demacratic side declaring that Messrs. Plerson and

Getzendanner had forfelted their seats by accept. Getzendanner had forfeited their seats by accepting commissions in the Army, and the Republicans promptly retailated by introducing resolutions that Senator Kidd had not been elected; that his opponent, Mr. Morris, should be sworn in at once, and that Senator Ashby should be suspended pending the contest for his sent.

In the House the Democrats introduced a resolution to the effect that Delegate Spencer, of Roantlooke, was not elected, and referred his case to the Committee on Elections for immediate action. The Senate resolutions come up to-morrow for Im-Senate resolutions come up to-morrow for im-mediate action, but the House adjourned to Monday afternoon.

M'CUMBER ELECTED SENATOR.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 20 .- Porter J. McCumber, Republican, was elected United States Ses. ator in joint assembly to-day.

Washington, Jan. 20 (Special).—Speaking of the for the Senator's nomination in North Dakota, Sen. ator Hansbrough said to-day: "I have known Mr. McCumber for the last fifteen years. He is a good citizen, an able lawyer and a sterling Republican. The caucus could not have made a The caucus could not have made a deter choice. We are close personal friends, and I shall feel honored and delighted to welcome him as my colleague. Mr. McCumber made the speech nominating me for Congress in the first Republican State Convention in 1889. We have invariably been together in all subsequent political contests. His election will greatly strengthen the party in North Dakota."

CLARK GAINING IN MONTANA

Helena, Mont., Jan. 20 (Special).-This was a redetter day in the Montana Legislature. The hell of the House and lobby was never so crowded nor so much enthusiasm shown. When the name of State Senator Meyers was reached in the balloting, he explained his vote at length, indulging in a scathing denunciation of W. A. Clark and his son, C. W. Clark, charging them with corrupt practices their efforts to send W. A. Clark to the United States Senate. There was no response to this tirade and assault upon the character of a man who stands high in Montana and the West, except the little that came from the Daly faction. Representative Kelly, of Butte, followed in a similar strain, personal and sarcastically abusive, but his effort strengthened the Clark sentiment, and when the name of Representative Gibson, of Virginia City, was called, and he had finished his speech explaining his vote and giving his reasons for now casting his vote for Clark, the joint Assembly and obby went wild, and it was some time before the Speaker could secure order. The vote to-day was: Clark, 30; Conrad, 32; Toole, 5; Fox, 5; Malone, 15; scattering, 4. A few more speeches from the Daly wing of the Legislature like those of to-day will result in Clark's election.

HAYWARD COMING TO THE FRONT. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 20 .- On the fourth ballot for

Senator to-day Hayward gained four votes, giving to him forty, a majority of a Republican caucus, should one be called. The vote stood: Allen, 83; Hayward, 40; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; others votes scattering.

ONE VOTE FOR A WOMAN. Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 20 .- On one ballot for United States Senator, Senator D. H. Peery, of Salt Lake City, voted for Martha Hughes Cannon, being, it is said, the first vote ever cast for a woman for the United States Senate.

NO CHOICE IN UTAH. Salt Lake City, Jan. 20.-The Legislature took three ballots for United States Senator to-day be-fore recess. The last ballot resulted: King Wem., 14 McCune (Dem.), 18; Powers (Dem.), 8; Canon, 8; Hammond (Rep.), 15; absent, 2.

THE FIGHT IN WISCONSIN. Madison, Wis., Jan. 30 .- Three ballots for United States Senator were taken in the Republican Legislative caucus to-day without changes. The rote follows: Quarles. 41; Stephenson, 22; Cook, cock, 16; Webb, 10. The caucus adjourned

until Monday night.

VOTING IN WASHINGTON. Olympia, Wash., Jan. 20.-The first ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Foster, 27. Wilson, 27: Humes, 21; Ankeny, 7; Lewis, 24. Five ballots were taken to-day, there being no change from the first vote.

TO MUSTER OUT ASTOR BATTERY HERE.

MAYOR SAID TO HAVE PROMISED THAT IF A SUNDAY PARADE IS DESIRED THE PO-LICE WILL LOOK THE OTHER WAY.

Washington, Jan. 20 .- Orders have been issued directing the Astor Battery, now on its way East, to proceed to the armory of the list New-Tork Regiment, to be mustered out, instead of going to Fort Schuyler. A meeting of the committee which is arranging

a reception for the Astor Battery was held last night in the Astor Court Building. The battery is expected on Sunday morning. At the meeting it was reported that Mayor Van Wyck had given the use of the plaza in North Union Square for reviewing purposes, and had said that if the battery wanted to parade that day he would see that the police looked the other way. General Merritt, however, advised that the parade be on Monday, and promised to send a detachment of Captain March's old regiment, the 5th Artillery, and the Governor's

MORMONS OPPOSE ROBERTS.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.-Members of the reorganised Church of the Latter Day Saints, in St. Louis, oppose the seating of Congressman-elect B. H. Roberts, on the ground that he is a practical polyga-mist. At a business session of the church here the

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